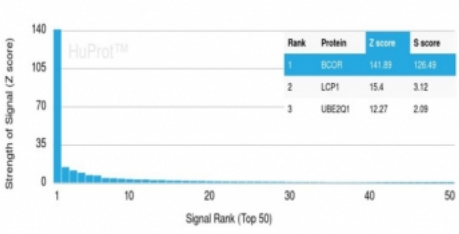
BCL-6 corepressor Antibody / BCOR [clone BCOR/2372] (V5339)

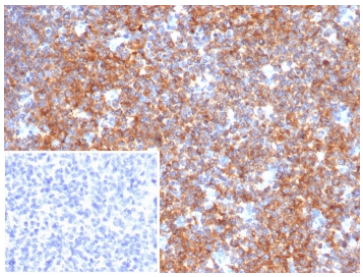
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V5339-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V5339-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V5339SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug

Bulk quote request

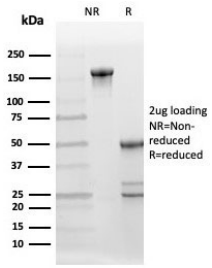
Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal (mouse origin)
Isotype	Mouse IgG1, kappa
Clone Name	BCOR/2372
Purity	Protein A/G affinity
UniProt	Q6W2J9
Localization	Nucleus
Applications	Immunohistochemistry (FFPE): 1-2ug/ml for 30 min at RT
Limitations	This BCL-6 corepressor antibody is available for research use only.



Analysis of a HuProt(TM) microarray containing more than 19,000 full-length human proteins using BCL-6 corepressor antibody (clone BCOR/2372). Z- and S- Score: The Z-score represents the strength of a signal that a monoclonal antibody (in combination with a fluorescently-tagged anti-IgG secondary antibody) produces when binding to a particular protein on the HuProt(TM) array. Z-scores are described in units of standard deviations (SD's) above the mean value of all signals generated on that array. If targets on HuProt(TM) are arranged in descending order of the Z-score, the S-score is the difference (also in units of SD's) between the Z-score. S-score therefore represents the relative target specificity of a mAb to its intended target. A mAb is considered to specific to its intended target, if the mAb has an S-score of at least 2.5. For example, if a mAb binds to protein X with a Z-score of 43 and to protein Y with a Z-score of 14, then the S-score for the binding of that mAb to protein X is equal to 29.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of BCL-6 corepressor antibody in human tonsil tissue (clone BCOR/2372). FFPE human tonsil tissue shows strong nuclear HRP-DAB brown staining in lymphoid cells, consistent with nuclear localization of BCL-6 corepressor / BCOR in proliferating and activated lymphoid populations. Staining is predominantly nuclear with minimal background in surrounding stromal elements. The inset image represents the negative control in which PBS was used instead of the primary antibody, demonstrating absence of specific nuclear staining. Heat induced epitope retrieval was performed by boiling tissue sections in pH 9 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA for 20 minutes followed by cooling prior to immunostaining.



SDS-PAGE analysis of purified, BSA-free BCL-6 corepressor antibody (clone BCOR/2372) as confirmation of integrity and purity.

Description

BCL-6 corepressor antibody, also known as BCOR antibody, recognizes BCL-6 corepressor, a nuclear transcriptional regulatory protein encoded by the BCOR gene. BCL-6 corepressor is widely referred to as BCOR in the literature and functions predominantly within the nucleus where it participates in chromatin remodeling and transcriptional repression. It was originally identified through its interaction with the BCL6 transcription factor and is now known to serve as a critical epigenetic regulator across multiple developmental and oncogenic pathways.

BCOR is a defining component of the non-canonical polycomb repressive complex 1.1, where it cooperates with additional polycomb group proteins to mediate histone ubiquitination and stable gene silencing. Through these mechanisms, BCL-6 corepressor regulates genes involved in cell cycle control, differentiation, stem cell maintenance, and lineage commitment. Its activity is especially important during embryonic development, hematopoietic differentiation, and mesenchymal lineage specification. By recruiting epigenetic modifiers to target promoters, BCOR helps maintain transcriptional repression programs necessary for controlled tissue development and cellular identity.

Expression of BCOR has been observed in proliferating tissues and in cells undergoing developmental transitions. Alterations in the BCOR gene, including mutations, internal tandem duplications, and gene fusions, have been identified in a range of malignancies such as acute myeloid leukemia, clear cell sarcoma of the kidney, high grade endometrial stromal sarcoma, and other soft tissue tumors. Germline mutations in BCOR are associated with oculofaciocardiodental syndrome, underscoring its importance in craniofacial and cardiac development. Because of its involvement in epigenetic control and tumorigenesis, BCL-6 corepressor antibody is frequently used to investigate nuclear expression patterns in both developmental biology and cancer research settings.

BCL-6 corepressor antibody enables detection of nuclear BCOR protein in formalin-fixed tissues and cell lysates for research applications. Its nuclear staining pattern supports evaluation of transcriptional repression activity and aids in the study of tumors characterized by BCOR genetic alterations. Analysis of BCL-6 corepressor expression contributes to a deeper understanding of polycomb complex function and epigenetic dysregulation in human disease.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the BCL-6 corepressor antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

A recombinant partial protein sequence (within amino acids 100-400) from the human protein was used as the

immunogen for the BCL-6 corepressor antibody.

Storage

Aliquot the BCL-6 corepressor antibody and store frozen at -20oC or colder. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

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